



FIRE CREW FIREFIGHTER TRAINING

Procedures Handbook 4200

BASIC WILDLAND FIRE
BEHAVIOR QUIZ

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

POINTS

1. Which element is not necessary for fire to burn?
 - a. Wind
 - b. Heat
 - c. Fuel

10
2. When a fire crew cuts a control line around a fire, they have removed which element of the fire triangle?
 - a. Heat
 - b. Fuel
 - c. Oxygen

10
3. Which of the following factors can change most quickly and catch a careless firefighter in a dangerous situation?
 - a. Wind
 - b. Humidity
 - c. Temperature

10
4. Heat traveling through the air in all directions is an example of:
 - a. Radiation
 - b. Convection
 - c. Conduction

10
5. Which of the following items would an increase in the wind generally not produce?
 - a. An increase in the heat of the fire
 - b. An increase in the spotting problems
 - c. An increase in the unburned fuel inside the burn

10



FIRE CREW FIREFIGHTER TRAINING

Procedures Handbook 4200

BASIC WILDLAND FIRE
BEHAVIOR QUIZ

6. Whirlwinds, changes in the smoke column, and approaching thunder heads are examples of conditions that could forecast a dangerous change in which one of the following factors:
- a. Wind
 - b. Humidity
 - c. Temperature
- 10
-
7. Additional oxygen can be supplied to the fire by an increase in the following:
- a. Fuel size
 - b. Wind speed
 - c. Fuel moisture
- 10
-
8. With no wind, a continuous fuel bed, and no rolling material, a fire on a slope will burn in the following manner:
- a. Across the slope
 - b. Equally in all directions
 - c. Faster uphill than other directions
- 10
-
9. Preheating of the fuels in the path of a flame front is produced by the following methods:
- a. Radiation and induction
 - b. Radiation and convection
 - c. Convection and conduction
- 10
-
10. Fighting fire in canyons is particularly hazardous. One of the main reasons is the action of the
- a. Fuel moisture
 - b. Wind currents
 - c. Relative humidity
- 10
-

POINTS POSSIBLE: 100

POINTS DEDUCTED:

FINAL SCORE:



FIRE CREW FIREFIGHTER TRAINING

Procedures Handbook 4200

BASIC WILDLAND FIRE
BEHAVIOR QUIZ

KEY

NAME:

DATE:

POINTS

1. Which element is not necessary for fire to burn?
 - a. **WIND**
 - b. Heat
 - c. Fuel

10
2. When a fire crew cuts a control line around a fire, they have removed which element of the fire triangle?
 - a. Heat
 - b. **FUEL**
 - c. Oxygen

10
3. Which of the following factors can change most quickly and catch a careless firefighter in a dangerous situation?
 - a. **WIND**
 - b. Humidity
 - c. Temperature

10
4. Heat traveling through the air in all directions is an example of:
 - a. **RADIATION**
 - b. Convection
 - c. Conduction

10
5. Which of the following items would an increase in the wind generally not produce?
 - a. An increase in the heat of the fire
 - b. An increase in the spotting problems
 - c. **AN INCREASE IN THE UNBURNED FUEL INSIDE THE BURN**

10



FIRE CREW FIREFIGHTER TRAINING

Procedures Handbook 4200

BASIC WILDLAND FIRE BEHAVIOR QUIZ

6. Whirlwinds, changes in the smoke column, and approaching thunder heads are examples of conditions that could forecast a dangerous change in which one of the following factors:
- a. **WIND**
 - b. Humidity
 - c. Temperature
- 10
-
7. Additional oxygen can be supplied to the fire by an increase in the following:
- a. Fuel size
 - b. **WIND SPEED**
 - c. Fuel moisture
- 10
-
8. With no wind, a continuous fuel bed, and no rolling material, a fire on a slope will burn in the following manner:
- a. Across the slope
 - b. Equally in all directions
 - c. **FASTER UPHILL THAN OTHER DIRECTIONS**
- 10
-
9. Preheating of the fuels in the path of a flame front is produced by the following methods:
- a. Radiation and induction
 - b. **RADIATION AND CONVECTION**
 - c. Convection and conduction
- 10
-
10. Fighting fire in canyons is particularly hazardous. One of the main reasons is the action of the
- a. Fuel moisture
 - b. **WIND CURRENTS**
 - c. Relative humidity
- 10
-

POINTS POSSIBLE: 100

POINTS DEDUCTED: _____

FINAL SCORE: _____